

## SENATE SLAPS THE GOVERNOR

## EMERGENCY MESSAGE TREATED WITH DISRESPECT.

In the Assembly yesterday the appointment of a commission to investigate the inferior courts of the first class was taken from the Governor.

ALBANY, April 16.—Reputation of Gov. Hughes and a desire to show that no one is representing him appear to be the fashion in the Legislature at the present time. Several events of to-day tended to confirm the already prevailing belief that the Governor and the members of the Legislature are not in the fullest accord. Rebukes were administered him in both the Senate and Assembly to-day. The Senate refused to give him the courtesy of recognizing an emergency message sent to pass a bill, and he was called to task for sending emergency messages on bills which were said to be trivial in their nature.

In the lower house, when Assemblyman Francis K. Frick, providing for a commission to investigate the administration of justice in the inferior courts of the first class came up for final passage, Assemblyman Francis took pains to say that he did not wear the Governor's collar, nor did he act as spokesman for the Governor. He said he had been ordered to introduce the bill by President Herbert Parsons of the New York county Republican committee. "This was one of the bills recommended by the Governor in his special message to the Legislature a week ago to-day, following a conference he had had with President Parsons the day before. The Francis bill provided that the Governor should appoint the commission."

To-day Senator Raines, the Republican leader of the Senate, visited Speaker Wadsworth in the Assembly and they conferred. Shortly afterward Senator Raines departed. Assemblyman Parker (Rep., Washington), who is a close friend of Speaker Wadsworth, offered an amendment that the members of the commission be appointed by the President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. The amendment was adopted and the bill will have to be reprinted. Whether or not Gov. Hughes has a desire to appoint the commission he did not communicate to the Legislature, but this action to-day is taken to indicate that in the future all commissioners provided for by the Legislature will not be of the Governor's selection.

Since he has occupied the executive chamber Gov. Hughes has made it plain that he would send no emergency message to the Legislature asking for the immediate passage of a bill reported by the committee on Military Affairs and the National Guard Code. It was taken for granted that the bill would receive executive approval at once. The bill has been amended to meet the objections of the National Guard Association, the measure having been drafted by Gov. Hughes's National Guard investigating committee. To-day as a result of another conference between the representatives of the National Guard Association and the investigating committee, further amendments were suggested. The Governor was waited upon by Senator Saxo, who has charge of the bill, and consented to send an emergency message to the Senate so that the bill could be passed after the adoption of the amendments without having to be reprinted and lie on the desks of members three days, as the Constitution requires.

The message was read and then Senator Saxo offered his amendments. Senator Gilchrist (Rep., Brooklyn), who voted against the anti-race-track betting bills, said his feet in a minute and raised a point of order, which the Chair sustained, that the message did not affect the bill under consideration.

He was followed by Senator Cassidy (Rep., Schuylers), who took the Governor to task for being so ready to send emergency messages to the Legislature. "The Governor," he said, "has abused the power of sending emergency messages to the Legislature. On the most trivial things he rushes an emergency message to either house of the Legislature and thereby expresses his command that a bill be passed. The Constitution gives the Governor the right to send such messages to the Legislature, but the Constitution did not intend to have that power abused in such a fashion as has been done. The emergency message was intended to meet great crises, such as the burning down of public institutions, so that immediate action could be taken by the Legislature to make provision for the inmates, or matters of that kind."

Senator Saxo offered the amendments, but as Senator Cassidy refused to permit the bill to be read until it had been engrossed the emergency message did not help matters. It was learned to-day that the Governor had intended sending an emergency message to pass the bills of Assemblyman Hart two weeks ago to-day, but he was told that he would gain nothing in position, for it is only a courtesy the Legislature extends to accept an emergency message. The Saxo amendments were adopted and the bill will be reprinted, retaining its place on the calendar.

Another slap at the Governor was administered by Senator Grady. While Mr. Grady was talking on the banking bill, he was told that he would gain nothing in position, for it is only a courtesy the Legislature extends to accept an emergency message. The Saxo amendments were adopted and the bill will be reprinted, retaining its place on the calendar.

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## 5% MONEY

## On Bond and Mortgage

This Company is prepared to accept good mortgages on Manhattan property at 5 per cent.

## TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, \$12,000,000  
176 Broadway, New York.

## GETTING BUSY AT ALBANY

## SENATE PASSES A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS.

Remaining Banking Bills Carried—Several Bills Ordered to a Third Reading to Avoid Debate—Assembly Passes Murphy's Election Law Amendments.

ALBANY, April 16.—The State Senate transacted a large amount of business to-day and when it adjourned to-night Senator Raines said the remaining business on the calendar could be disposed next week before adjournment on Thursday. For the last time this session the Senate to-day went through the general orders calendar and several bills which it is intended to carefully consider on final passage and probably will be permitted to go to a third reading to avoid taking up time with debate in committee of the whole. In this category some Senators placed Assemblyman Green's bill establishing the Torrens system of land title registration in this State and Senator Davis's anti-vivisection bill.

The Senate spent the day in disposing of banking legislation and completed its labors in this respect. All of the twenty-one banking bills recommended by the State Superintendent of Banks and the State Board of Banking, providing for changes in banking methods suggested by last fall's panic, have passed both branches of the Legislature except the one restricting loans and the bill providing for a bulletin board for pending banking questions in the State Banking Department. The latter bill has yet to pass the Assembly, where it will be favorably disposed of Monday night. The loan bill passed the Senate to-day, but Senator Grady had the bill held until next week with a view of having it amended so that Manhattan banks may invest the same percentage of their resources in mortgages as the bill permits up-State banks to do. As the bill stands at present up-State banks can invest 25 per cent. in mortgages and Manhattan banks but 10 per cent.

The biggest fight was made on the bill giving the State Superintendent of Banks the same powers over insolvent financial institutions as is enjoyed by the Comptroller of the Currency over national banks. This bill renders court receivers unnecessary and permits the superintendent to put men in charge to wind up the affairs of such institutions. It was passed by a party vote of 32 to 9 after a long debate in opposition led by Senator Grady.

The other banking bills passed by the Senate to-day fix the money reserve for trust companies and banks and individual bankers, provide for monthly reports to the directors or trustees of an executive committee of five showing loans made and paid and securities purchased and sold during the month; provide that existing branch banks must have a capital of \$50,000 and new branches a capital of \$100,000, which cannot be established without the consent of the Superintendent of Banks; govern the establishment of branches of trust companies and provide for additional capital and require oaths of office from savings bank trustees.

Senator Emerson to-day had the New State road bill amended so as to provide that the road line between New York and Montreal may touch Saratoga and Schenectady in the discretion of the State Highway Commission, and then the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill introduced by Senator F. F. Murphy's election law amendments, Senator Smith's taxing foreign mutual fire insurance companies for the State Fire Insurance Commission, and the bill setting aside certain New York city piers for canal-boating use, De Groot's Assembly bill providing for a public road through Cypress Hills Cemetery and the Assembly pure dog bill.

The Assembly passed Assemblyman C. F. Murphy's election law amendments after eliminating, at Mr. Murphy's request, the provision that the candidate's name shall not be permitted on more than one column of the official ballot.

In committee of the whole the Senate killed Assemblyman Volk's fraternal insurance bill. Senator Wemple's bill prohibiting the use of suction gas pumps near the Saratoga Mineral Springs was reported favorably and ordered to a third reading in the Senate. A bill introduced by Beverly R. Robinson provides that officers and agents of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall at all times have free access to all slaughter houses and other premises where animals are killed for food purposes and to all premises where animals are kept for sale or hire or for any other purposes.

Free employment bureaus are to be established in New York city by the State Labor Commissioner, a bill introduced by Assemblyman Voss is enacted into law. The bill provides for such a bureau in every first and second class city except in New York, which is to have one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. The privilege of restaurant is to be confined to the residents of the State who are citizens or who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. The Commissioner of Labor is to appoint for each bureau a superintendent and such clerical assistants as in his judgment are necessary. The salary of the superintendent is to be \$2,000. Applications for employment must be renewed after thirty days. It is made a misdemeanor for any superintendent or clerk to receive fees. The bill carries an appropriation of \$50,000.

New Counsel for Up-State Public Service Commission.

ALBANY, April 16.—The up-State Public Service Commission to-day appointed Ledyard P. He of Canton, St. Lawrence county, counsel for the commission, to succeed the late William A. Sutherland of Rochester. The salary is \$10,000. Mr. Hale is at present the County Judge of St. Lawrence county, having served in that capacity for the past five years. Prior to that time he was District Attorney of St. Lawrence county. He is also a member of the State Board of Charities and a trustee of St. Lawrence University. Judge Hale is 53 years of age.

New York Central Applies for Authority to Issue Bonds.

ALBANY, April 16.—The New York Central Railroad Company to-day applied to the up-State Public Service Commission for authority to issue \$4,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds, to be secured under the existing mortgage given the Central Trust Company of New York, dated June 1, 1897, and \$20,000,000 of 4 per cent. debenture bonds, authorized by the directors of the company on May 11, 1894. The company is to put out the bonds at this time for the acquisition of property, the discharge of certain obligations, the extension and improvement of its facilities and the general improvement of its service.

## STUCK WITH A PHONY SALOON

## SCHUNK FOUND ONLY WATER FILLED BOTTLES THERE

And the Cigar Boxes? Empty—And the Day's Receipts? They've Never Been Above 20 Per Cent. of the Lowest Day's Trade the Cheerful Sellers Ever Did.

Engelbert Schunk normally is a jolly, jolly person who used to be in the German navy and gradually worked up in rank until he became a real estate agent in Brooklyn. Now he has lost his levity because he and his wife, Leopoldine, have been stung.

Mr. Schunk and his wife bought a saloon at 116 Centre street, Manhattan, on February 3 last from a couple of gentlemen named respectively Martin Schoenemann and Thomas McDermott. From all appearances it was a perfectly good saloon. There were bottles arranged tastefully everywhere and hefty cigar boxes and a gilt framed portrait of the Kaiser and cherry stained chairs and tables and a set of books which showed that Messrs. Schoenemann and McDermott had owned the place of business for two years and that they had sold twelve half barrels of beer a week and that their lowest day's receipts were \$40—the same happening one day that the Criminal Court Building wasn't working. On other days they would run up to \$150. Bunk, says Mr. Schunk now.

To pay for the saloon Mr. Schunk first of all handed over to Schoenemann and McDermott \$500 in cash and his little home at 148 Green avenue, Brooklyn. For years the German sailor had saved his salary, and when his term of enlistment had ended he came to America to make his fortune. The real estate agencies he got hold of in Brooklyn enabled him to buy the Brooklyn property, and when he began to listen to the Messrs. Schoenemann and McDermott about going into the saloon business recently he had quite paid for his home.

They wanted \$1,000 for the saloon business, Schoenemann and McDermott did. It looked good to Schunk and his wife, Leopoldine. Whereupon Engelbert after looking over all the shabby bottles and the fancy cigar boxes and the picture of the Kaiser and the cherry stained chairs, as a thrifty buyer should, came across with the \$500 and transferred the deed for his home, valued at about \$3,500, to Messrs. Schoenemann and McDermott. Right after this, so far as any one has been able to learn, Messrs. Schoenemann and McDermott went from here away.

It so happened that on the very first day that Schunk started in with his new venture somebody came over from the Criminal Court Building and asked for some straight gin. Engelbert Schunk pulled down a gin bottle with a famous g name on the label and told the customer to go as far as he liked. The buyer of goods poured out a Criminal Courts Building sized drink, made a very face from a sense of modesty and quaffed the colorless mixture. (Gin is colorless.) Nothing doing in effect.

That was the beginning of the investigation of the stock. The impressive cigar boxes, it was seen upon investigation, contained for the most part a combination of nitrogen and oxygen. In the bookshelves arrangement fronting the bar were lots of bottles that upon a cursory chemical analysis equalled the simple formula of H<sub>2</sub>O + H<sub>2</sub>O. And from that day to this Mr. Schoenemann plus Mr. McDermott have equalled zero. Also Mr. Schunk has learned the firm of Schoenemann & McDermott owned the saloon only seven weeks altogether.

But theoretically they own the Brooklyn house in which Mr. and Mrs. Schunk live, and so there are days on which a rent collector who cannot be described as over-dressed comes to the door and serves a possession notice on the Schunks because Mr. Schunk in righteous wrath refuses to pay any rent.

He has filled with real goods the bottles that contained water and he worked hard to try to bring the day's receipts up to even that low \$40 day—the day the Criminal Courts Building was closed. So far, says Mr. Schunk, if the barkeep takes in \$8 or \$10 a day he is exhibiting from Englework. And the chairs and tables, and even the picture of the Kaiser, belong to the owner of the building, Mr. Schunk learns. And his Brooklyn home is gone.

Justice Crane in the supreme Court in Brooklyn gave a little cheer to Engelbert and his wife, Leopoldine, yesterday when Engelbert's lawyer, Robert J. Haile, applied for an injunction to restrain Mr. Schoenemann and Mr. McDermott, who seem to have disappeared, from selling or further transferring the Brooklyn home of Engelbert or collecting rent or in any way interfering with the Schunks. And empty. "You needn't," interrupted Justice Crane when Lawyer Haile in open court began to tell of the selling of the saloon. "There were bottles filled with water, were they not?" And Engelbert, I thought so. It's an old story. Injunction granted."

They were happier yesterday after that, Engelbert and Leopoldine were, and Leopoldine was a little bit too as he stood in front of the bar. But his smile was short lived. His gaze had fallen upon the cash register and the white aproned barkeep standing amid the solemn silence. The only thing left to do then was to buy a glass of good beer for Engelbert and Leopoldine and the barkeep, whose name probably is Fritz, and a very short glass for oneself, even though one preferred to remain sober. "I'll get into the Brooklyn papers after a while," sighed Engelbert sadly, "and all Brooklyn will laugh at me."

And he walked toward the Centre street window and watched expectantly (it was about 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon) the wide front door exits of the Criminal Courts Building.

## THE JEROME INQUIRY.

Richard L. Hand Appointed to Take Testimony in Place of Judge Andrews.

ALBANY, April 16.—Richard L. Hand of Elizabeth, Essex county, has been appointed commissioner in place of Judge Andrews to take evidence on the Jerome charges. Mr. Hand is a Democrat. He is a member of the American, State and New York Bar associations, of the Academy of Political and Social Science, of the American Society of International Law and other associations and clubs. His work at the bar in recent years has been confined mainly to that of counsel rather than active practice.

Mr. Hand was here this afternoon and told the Governor that he would accept the appointment. "He will begin his work probably a week from Monday next. Judge Hand is regarded by the Governor as a high type of lawyer, one whose appointment to public trust reflects credit on the State."

## Good Friday

Will you help us, at this Easter Season, plant joy and hope in at least one deserving home, now darkened by death, sickness, want or fear?

\$5 can do it

Send \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, or \$100 to R. S. Minerva, Treas., Room 211, No. 109 E. 22d St., New York.

R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

1908.

## BURR'S REPLY TO MULLEN.

## The Senator Justifies His Vote on the Anti-Race-Track Betting Bills.

ALBANY, April 16.—State Senator Carl S. Burr is not a bit perturbed at the letter sent him by Chase Mellen criticizing Senator Burr's vote against the anti-race-track betting bills. This is Senator Burr's reply in part:

"I am in receipt of your favor of April 10 expressing your interpretation of the Constitution and your disapproval of my vote on the Agnew-Hart bills. Inasmuch as you have chosen to send a copy of your letter to me to the Governor and he has seen fit to give this personal letter to the press for publication I am inclined to reply to your communication."

"It is not necessary for you to call my attention to my oath of office. I am fully aware of its import and my obligations under it, and in this matter, as in all matters, I have exercised my judgment with it in view."

"I am also quite familiar with the terms of the Constitution on this subject. If you have read THE NEW YORK SUN's editorial of this morning, April 15, you will discover that your interpretation is not strictly in accord with the decisions of the courts."

"In the first place, the Agnew-Hart bills as they now stand do not prohibit or pretend to prohibit betting at any place, either on or off a racetrack. Does the term 'gambling' as used in the Constitution include betting on horse races or on anything else? If so do these bills comply with the plain mandate of the Constitution, concerning which you are so solicitous?"

"Now what do the bills do so far as pool betting is concerned? First, they redress the penalty under section 351 of the Penal Code for the maintenance of a poolroom from a felony to a simple misdemeanor. Second, they remove the penalty of a fine which might amount to \$2,000 and drop the duration of possible imprisonment from two years to one. The result is that the offense of maintaining a poolroom instead of being subject to indictment by a Grand Jury and punishable by imprisonment in a State prison is reduced to the grade of a petty misdemeanor and triable before a magistrate, which might result in imprisonment for one minute or an entire suspension of sentence. What possible excuse is there for this leniency toward the poolroom?"

"Does it not occur to you that honest men may differ as to the appropriateness of this legislation? I take it that the Constitution did not have in view exclusively betting within racetrack enclosures. If this proposed legislation merely tends to check betting in one direction, obviously tends to increase it in another, and does not even pretend to prohibit it altogether anywhere, then there is no moral issue or constitutional issue or the plain mandate of the Constitution?"

"I have endeavored to fairly state the views which have influenced my action in voting the Agnew-Hart bills. Very truly yours,

CARL S. BURR."

## KISSENA PARK SCANDAL.

Additional Specifications Filed With Governor Against Bermel.

ALBANY, April 16.—A delegation of Queens county residents came to Albany to-day to submit to Gov. Hughes specifications additional to those heretofore filed in connection with the charges against Borough President Bermel. Two of the party were members of the former Queens county Grand Jury which was considering the Kissena Park case when it is alleged that the Attorney General's department, represented by Special Deputy Nathan Vidaver, stopped the proceedings.

The delegation assured the Governor that an investigation of the entire matter is now under way before the present Grand Jury sitting in Queens county. District Attorney James J. Connelley is in charge, but did not appear before the Governor to-day.

New charges covering the old specifications and considerable new matter were being received by the Governor, in connection with the charges of perjury, incompetency, neglect, waste and violation of the law. The charges are made by Thomas E. Pettit and Christian G. Anderson.

The charge of perjury is made against President Bermel in connection with the Kissena Park scandal and his testimony before the Grand Jury. Bermel is alleged to have "wilfully procured and induced one Welz to commit perjury before the Grand Jury," that he also induced Welz to corroborate his own "false testimony" and that he caused to be prepared false instruments in writing and fraudulent papers to be produced in evidence before the Grand Jury.

It is also charged that Bermel received money for the granting of special privileges to contractors and others that he received \$20,000 from the Degnon Contracting Company without rendering any consideration other than the granting of special privileges; that Herman Ring and Charles Bermel received one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of money from the Degnon Contracting Company; that President Bermel demanded and received money from contractors and material men; that President Bermel demanded and received money from contractors and material men; that President Bermel demanded and received money from contractors and material men.

The charges cite many specific instances in which it is alleged that President Bermel neglected to keep the payments in streets and avenues in the borough in proper repair, that he allowed the streets to become more than specified in carrying out the contracts.

It is also asserted that he has appointed to office "improper, inefficient and incompetent subordinates," and there are specified the names of over a dozen employees who are said to be the persons so employed in the Borough President's office. The removal of Bermel from office is demanded.

## NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Smithsonian Building to Become the National Gallery of Art.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The members of the advisory committee of the National Gallery of Art were presented to the President this morning by Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The members talked with the President about the plans for occupying the old building of the Smithsonian Institution. The National Museum building is being completed at the edge of the Mall at Twelfth street, an enormous structure each floor of which has an area of two and a half acres. To this building will be removed all the relics, curios and specimens now comprised in the collections housed by the old Smithsonian and the other National Museum buildings.

The present Smithsonian building will become the National Gallery of Art and all the fine art objects belonging to the Government or loaned to it will be housed there. Among the notable pictures are those of the Evans and Harriss Lane Johnson collections, a separate building will be erected adjacent to the old Smithsonian at a cost of \$800,000, and in this will be placed the magnificent Freer collection. The old building of the National Museum will become the Museum of Commerce.

## PASS EXAMINATIONS FOR YOU

## STOLE'S ALLEGED OFFER TO THE WORLD AT LARGE.

State Board of Regents Causes His Arrest After a Dicker for One Certificate to Practice Medicine and One to Practice Law—\$1,000 Each or Two for \$1,800.

A glib young man who said he was Harry Stole was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of offering to personate applicants for law, dental or medical certificates issued by the Board of Regents and to get the certificates for \$1,000 apiece, money returned if the certificates were not produced. This is a misdemeanor, and Stole was arrested as the result of a plan arranged by the District Attorney's office and a representative of the State Board of Regents.

Not long ago Harry De Witt De Groat, an inspector for the State Board of Regents in Greater New York and Long Island, noticed the following advertisement:

REGENTS—Those desiring to procure law, dental or medical certificates address CONQUEROR. De Groat wrote to the advertiser saying that he wanted to get a medical certificate and sent the telephone number of his home, which is in Flatbush. The letter had barely had time to reach its destination when De Groat got an answer over the telephone. Said the man who telephoned:

"You want a medical certificate?" "I do," said De Groat.

"Do you object as to the methods used to get it?"

"Well," said De Groat, "I'd rather have it O. K."

"It's safe," De Groat was assured. "It will cost \$1,000. It has been done several times before."

De Groat said he thought \$1,000 was more than he could afford to pay and he would have to think it over for a time. He asked for a week's time. When the week was up he got a telephone call. He was told that the price was \$1,800 and no less. De Groat said he had a friend who wanted a law certificate and couldn't the price be cut for two. That wasn't so easy, De Groat was told. It was a question whether the law certificate could be obtained. But they had better talk it over. The best meeting place was the General Post Office, and De Groat was told to stand in front of a certain letter box. To make his identity certain De Groat was told to wear a carnation.

De Groat says that Stole picked out the carnation and came up and spoke to him. They talked about getting the certificates. Stole said he would personate De Groat at the examination. He would present his photograph as De Groat's, according to the rule, and also two identification cards with De Groat's name in Stole's handwriting, so that there would be the same writing on the examination papers.

Then De Groat says he talked about his friend who wanted the law certificate. According to De Groat the prisoner said he thought he could do the two for \$1,800, but he would have to have \$150 cash down from each. The agreement was that the rest of the money should be deposited in a bank a few days before the examinations to be held at the Grand Central Palace on June 15 and the prisoner was to take the money down when he made good. If he did not it was to be returned.

De Groat went with his story to Assistant District Attorney Krotel, and it was decided that Detective Bernard Flood should be De Groat's friend for the occasion. Flood took the name of Frank W. West, and he and De Groat met Stole late yesterday afternoon in a saloon at Broadway and Barclay street. Stole said he was a student, and drank milk and seltzer. According to Flood he offered to get him a law certificate for \$180. De Groat was to put up one thousand dollars for his medical certificate. The remainder of the money was to be put up in the Germania Savings Bank just before the examinations.

Now said Flood, when he felt that the negotiations had been concluded, "I suppose you would sell me the Brooklyn Bridge for \$1,500?"

"I guess the jig is up," Stole is said to have replied. But Stole didn't take his arrest seriously. When he was taken before Mr. Krotel he said the whole thing was a joke. He had never talked to De Groat over the telephone, had never met him at the Post Office and he had made no proposition at yesterday's meeting. He refused to say where he lived and joined the detectives. At one time he asked for some paper and was told that he could have it if he wrote a confession to the Hon. William Travers Jerome and signed it.

"The Hon. William Travers Jerome?" said Stole. "Stop your kidding!" Under section 23 of the Laws of 1896, known as the university law, it is a misdemeanor to personate another before the Regents. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning in the Tombs police court.

## SENATOR WILCOX ANSWERS.

Defends His Vote Against the Anti-Race-Track Gambling Bills.

AUBURN, April 16.—Senator Benjamin H. Wilcox of Auburn explained to his constituents to-night in a signed statement his reasons for voting against the anti-race-track gambling bills. He said that in his opinion the penalty attached to the bill for the mere act of betting is too drastic for a reasonable man to support. The Percy Gray law, he declares, has been on the statute books for thirteen years and no governor ever suggested its repeal until the present session of the Legislature. He says in part:

"Nor did any Republican candidate on the stump, including Gov. Hughes, during his canvass for election ever advocate its repeal. It is true that Mr. Hearst did advocate its repeal, and he is the man originally responsible for the present agitation."

"I opposed those bills on the further ground that they are not Republican measures, that they have never been made the subject of party action, that they have never been advocated in any Republican convention or by any Republican candidate in a canvass before the people. I yield to no man in my admiration for the ability and integrity of Gov. Hughes, but he, like many other men, is liable to make mistakes. He did when he forced the Legislature to pass the Hearst recount bill, which bill the Court of Appeals promptly and unanimously declared unconstitutional. There are many other instances of similar mistakes that might be mentioned."

"In conclusion I would say that the Constitution gives no Governor the right to determine what are appropriate laws. The determination of what laws are appropriate is vested in the Legislature alone. The Legislature of 1895 passed the Percy Gray law as an appropriate measure to carry out Section IX, Article I of the Constitution, and the Court of Appeals has repeatedly declared the law to be constitutional and appropriate."

## Morning Greeting—

Post (Formerly called Elijah's Manna)

Toasties

and cream—that "toasty" flavour is delicious.

NOTICE—This food will be packed in both Elijah's Manna and Post Toasties cartons, which are interchangeable, being accustomed to the change of name. It is the same food in each.

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

Served at all first class Restaurants.

## MAN WANTED WHO CAN DO THINGS

I own 80% of a business, capitalized at \$50,000 (paid in cash), which is to-day showing a profit of 100%.

The other 20% of the stock is held by a practical man who understands everything about the enterprise except the real business and executive work.

My own time is so completely taken up in larger outside interests that I need a competent executive manager to look after the business end of the enterprise.

I will make it mighty interesting for some man who possesses the ability to take hold and do things.

What I want is a top-notch with a little capital to invest, and with the ability to run the business, and run it right.

I don't want the man to buy stock for the sake of getting his money, but for

the sake of getting him vitally interested in a business that shows a net profit this present month of April, 1908, of over \$4,000.

The business has assets of between \$65,000 and \$70,000, and they are assets that you can see with your eyes and feel with your fingers.

Here's a chance for somebody—a kind of a chance that comes along just about once in a lifetime.

If you are interested, write me.

I may or may not answer your letter.

Everything hinges on the character a man shows in the letter